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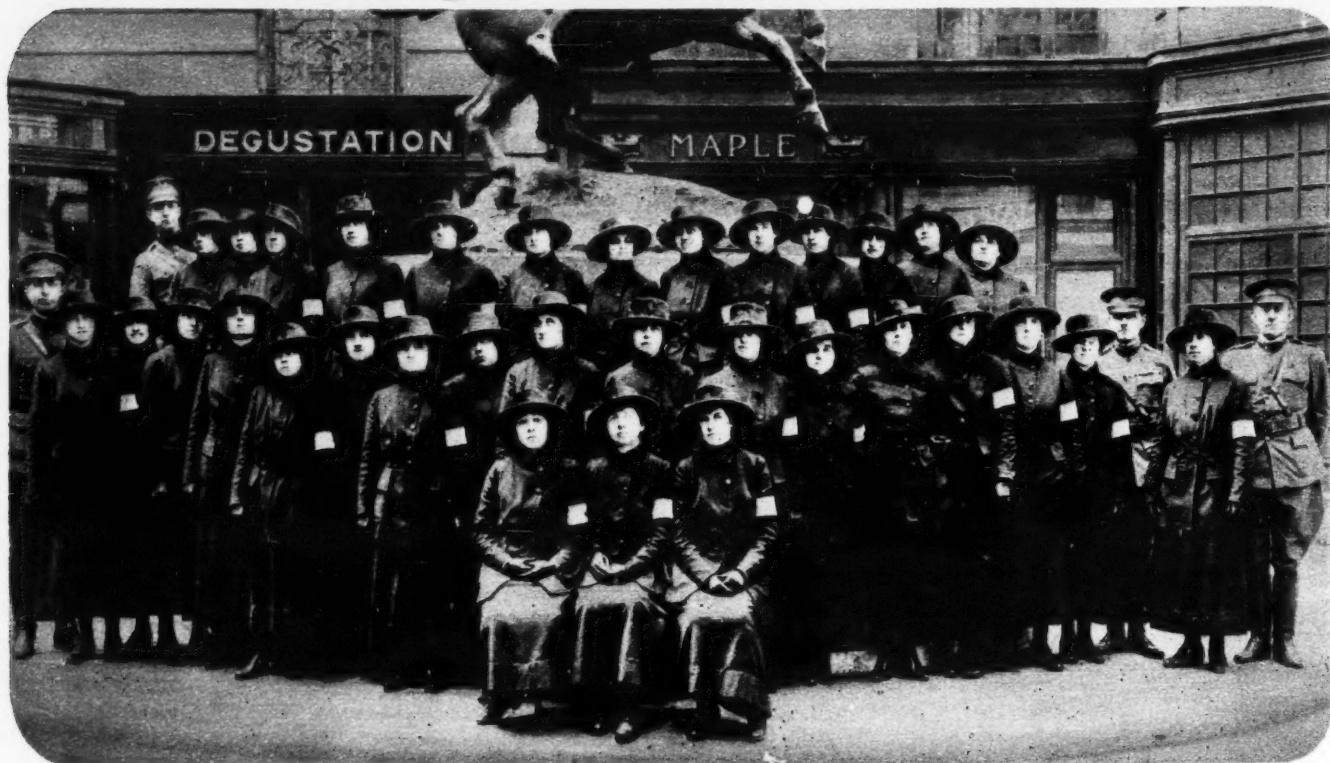


A FRENCH GENERAL DECORATING AN
AMERICAN OFFICER FOR DISTINGUISHED
CONDUCT IN A RECENT ENGAGEMENT
ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

(French Official Photo.)



A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



American Telephone Girls Unit organized by the Signal Corps of the Army for service in France. They all speak French and are a vital means of communication between the American and French forces.

(© Committee on Public Information from International Film Service.)

THE AMERICAN ARMY'S TELEPHONE UNIT OF FRENCH-SPEAKING GIRLS.

OWING to the problems which the use of two languages presented to the American troops in France, and the necessity for accurate intercommunication between the American and the French armies, the Signal Corps has, within a very short space of time, sent abroad 100 trained women telephone operators who speak both French and English fluently to work in military telephone exchanges in bases of supplies and at points of embarkation. This was done in response to an appeal received from General Pershing last November. The results obtained by the Signal Corps have been remarkable.

Preliminary advertising in various French papers here and in Canada brought forth a very large response. To date 7,600 applications have been received, from which number, by a process of the most rigid selection, a unit of 100 girls has been chosen, with reserve lists of 400. The hundred chosen for immediate service is composed for the most part of French girls who have come to America or American girls who have lived in France. The largest number of these come from New York State; California and Massachusetts come next. The list is bristling with French names, although most of their owners (72 per cent.) are American citizens.

The group was put into training on Jan. 12, 1918, after having passed the rigorous examinations provided for them by the Signal Corps. Less than two months later the first contingent sailed for France, and great was the surprise of American and French officers when their messages were transmitted to one another without the slightest hitch, despite the ignorance in most cases of each other's language.

These girls, who are destined to play a very important and responsible part in the communication system between the allied troops, have their own uniforms, are ranked in respect of merit and skill, and are equipped to handle 300 calls per hour, acting as interpreters when necessary. Besides these, there are 150 more being put through a course of intensive telephone training here, ready to meet a possible future demand.

SVINHUFVUD, DICTATOR OF FINLAND, AND HIS DIFFICULT POSITION.

THE bewildering turmoil of Finnish politics set in motion by the Russian revolution has entered a new phase. With the recent nomination of Judge Svinhufvud as Temporary Dictator by the Finnish Diet, there is introduced a clear issue into Finnish politics—Monarchy



Judge Svinhufvud, nominated temporary dictator of Finland.

versus republicanism.

Judge Svinhufvud, who has thus been thrust into this difficult position, is not by any means a "dark horse." Far back in 1910 he defied the Russian Government, refusing to submit certain imperial rescripts to the Diet. Because of this and other activities regarded as subversive of Russian control, he was, in February, 1913, removed from the Presidency of that body and deported to Siberia. Subsequently he was allowed to return to Finland.

The European war was in full swing when Svinhufvud plunged once more into Finnish politics. The German invasion of the country found him active in Helsingfors. During the fighting in that town he escaped and was reported to have found his way to Berlin. Exact details of his movements are unavailable, nor is his present position as elected Temporary Dictator at all well defined. This is quite natural, for since the tentative establishment of the Finnish

Republic, with its numerous complications of unrest, class war, German diplomacy, (the German Government was the only power found ready to aid the Finns with arms and ammunition during their revolt,) and vehement conservative opposition to all change in political institutions, Judge Svinhufvud has had before him anything but an easy task.

Svinhufvud personally favors a constitutional monarchy. In this he is seconded by the compact mass of the conservative and bourgeois parties, including a portion of the Young Finn Party. On the other hand, a majority of newspaper editors, members of the peasants' party and the radical element in the Young Finn and the Socialist Party are bitterly opposed to anything less than a free republic. This opposition became so serious that the Finnish High Court, on May 19, ordered all recalcitrant socialist deputies of the Diet under arrest, while at the same time General Mannerheim declared that the army would support the royalists.

In the midst of this confusion worse confounded Svinhufvud has to play the part of conciliator and despot, a role he has practically refused to accept if the people persist in their republican sentiments. And he declares it as his conviction that the Finnish Landtag will support him by resigning in a body if a republic is established. As a large part of his supporters advocate an alliance with Germany, the situation is obviously a delicate one.



King Alexander of Greece saying good-bye to the Crown Prince of Serbia after a visit to the allied armies in Macedonia, with which Greek forces are co-operating.

(French Official Photo.)

GREEK MONARCH NO LONGER OBSTACLE TO ALLIED CAUSE IN THE BALKANS.

GREECE, since the Entente brought about the abdication of King Constantine, has gradually identified herself with the cause of the Allies. Constantine's second son, Alexander, became King of the Hellenes, and Venizelos, the ardent supporter of the Allies, was appointed Premier. Immediately thereafter, on June 29, 1917, Greece severed diplomatic relations with the Central Powers. No declaration of war was issued, but it was announced on July 2 that the Government adopted the declarations of the provisional government which Venizelos had established at Saloniki and that therefore a state of war with Germany and Bulgaria already existed. Greece then set about increasing her army and preparing for active co-operation with the Entente forces operating on the Macedonian front with Saloniki as their base.

There was, however, still one obstacle to whole-hearted efforts on the part of Greece, and that was the attitude of Italy. Greece still looked with suspicion upon the Italian occupation of Janina in Greek territory and of parts of Epirus which are inhabited by Greeks. To harmonize conflicting interests a conference of the Entente was called to meet in Paris on July 25, 1917. The United States was invited to send a representative, but declined on the ground that it did not wish to interfere in Balkan affairs. The result of the conference was the unanimous decision to continue the war in the Balkans, and that France, Great Britain, and Italy should withdraw their troops as soon as possible from ancient Greece, Thessaly, and Epirus. Military occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quaranta road and the Epirus frontier was to be maintained provisionally as a measure of security, with Italy and Greece re-establishing the civil administration under a Commissioner appointed by Greece. France, Great Britain, and Italy were to preserve a military and naval base on the Island of Corfu till the end of the war, but the island was to remain under Greek sovereignty.

In the handling of these difficult matters of diplomacy Venizelos has ably represented Greek interests and ideas. The young King Alexander, unlike his father, has become so much of a constitutional monarch as to be little more than a figurehead in the real determination of the Greek national policy.

Commanders of America's New National Army Divisions



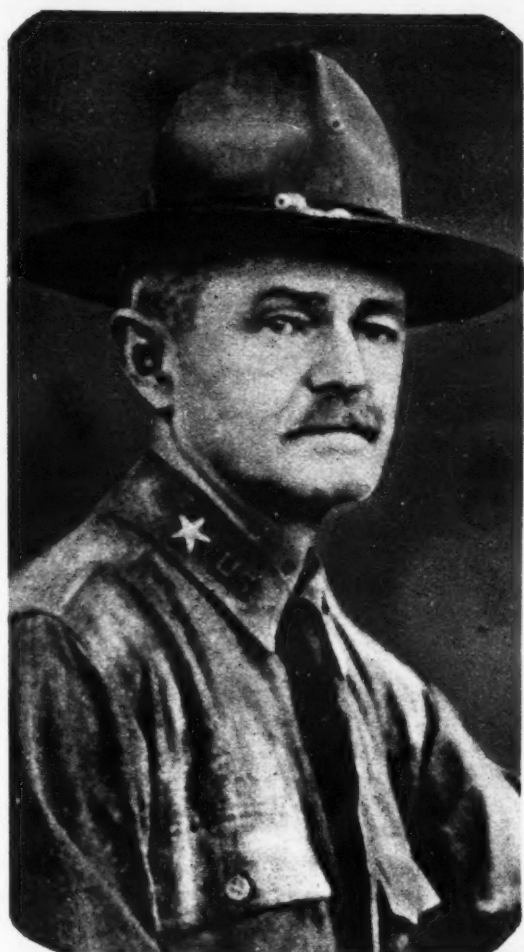
MAJOR GENERAL HARRY F. HODGES, commanding the 76th Division at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. He is a native of Massachusetts, has had experience in the Corps of Engineers, and was promoted Brigadier General in 1915. (© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH E. KUHN, commanding the 79th Division at Camp Meade, Admiral, Md. A native of Kansas, he has had a long career in the Corps of Engineers and has been Commandant of the Engineer School at Washington. His promotion has been rapid, for he was appointed Colonel only in March, 1915. (© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



MAJOR GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN, commanding the 90th Division at Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex. He is a native of Kentucky and his career has been that of a cavalry officer. He has also served on the General Staff. (© Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson.)



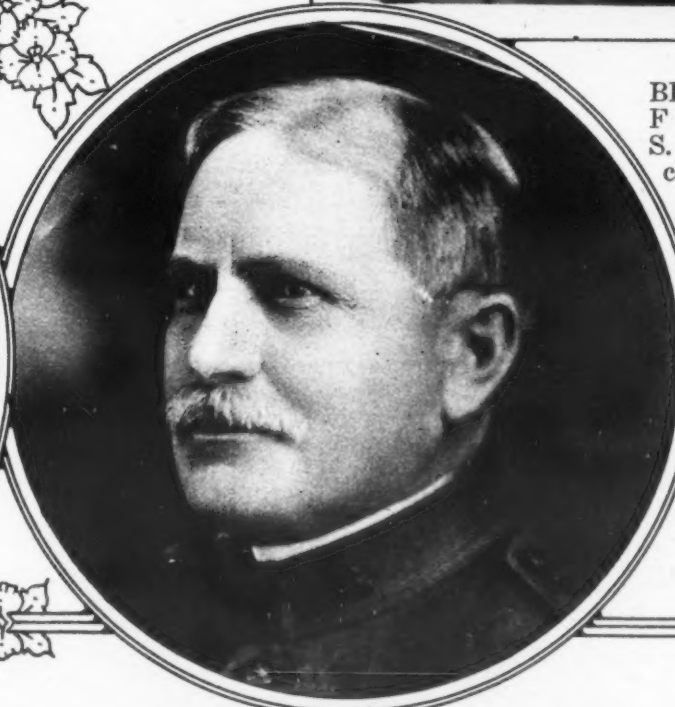
MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM P. BURNHAM, commanding the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga. Born in Pennsylvania, he served in the ranks before being commissioned in the infantry. He has had General Staff experience and commanded the Porto Rico Regiment. (Paul Thompson.)



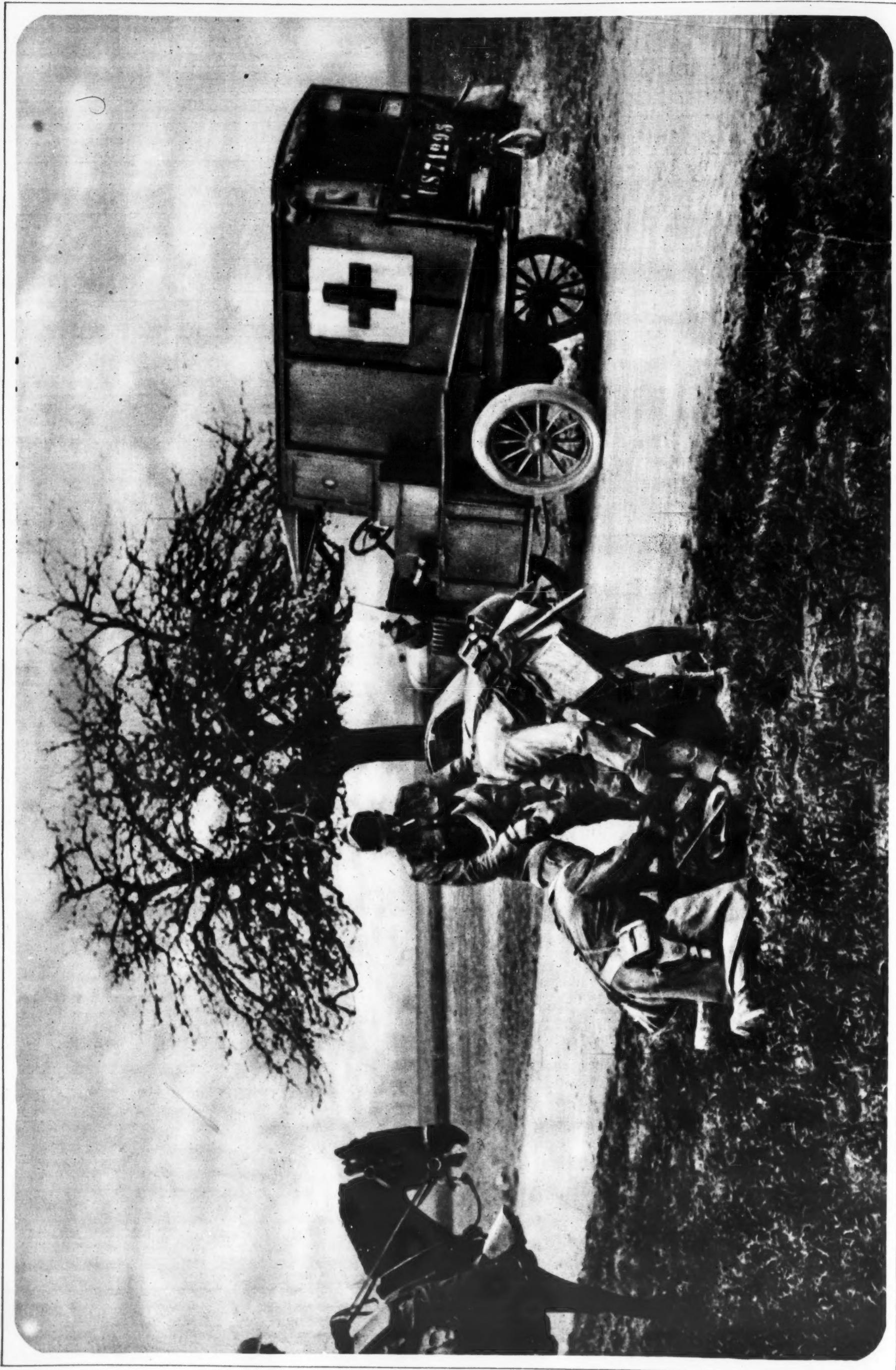
BRIG. GENERAL FREDERICK S. FOLTZ, acting commander of the 91st Division, Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. He is a native of Pennsylvania, has been a cavalry officer, commanded the 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and served on the General Staff. (© Harris & Ewing.)



MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN F. GLENN, commanding the 83rd Division, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. He is a native of North Carolina, has been an infantry officer, and has served on the General Staff and at the Army War College. (Photo International Film Service.)



MAJOR GENERAL CHARLES H. MARTIN, commanding the 86th Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. He is a native of Illinois, has been an infantry officer, had quartermaster experience, and served on the General Staff. (Photo Press Illustrating Service.)

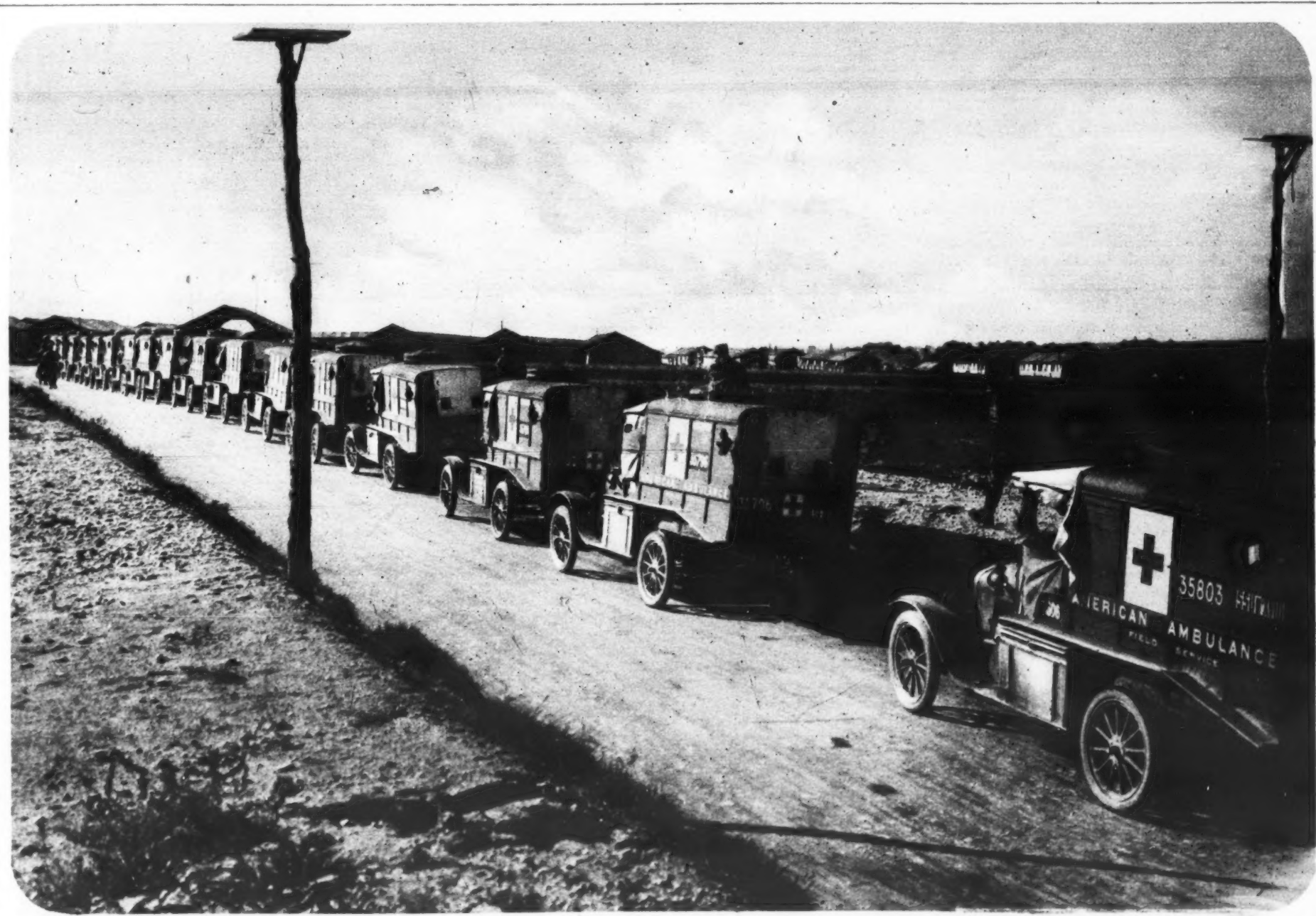


AMERICAN AMBULANCE MEN TENDING A SOLDIER PROSTRATED ON THE MARCH FORWARD.
(French Official Photo.)

American Troops Continuously Moving Toward the Front



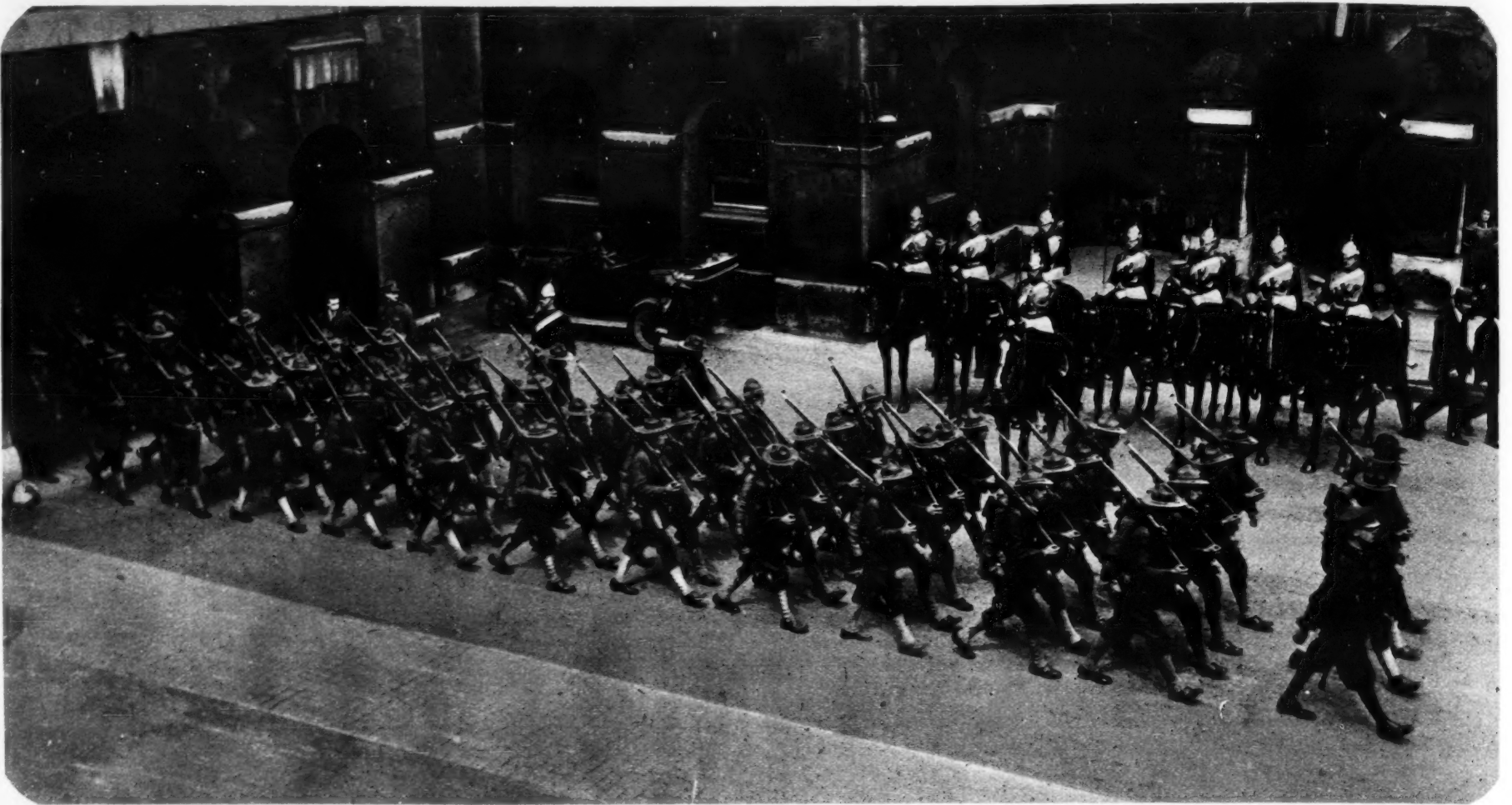
DAY AFTER DAY AMERICAN SOLDIERS ARE PUSHING FORWARD TO THE FIRING LINE AS SHOWN HERE.



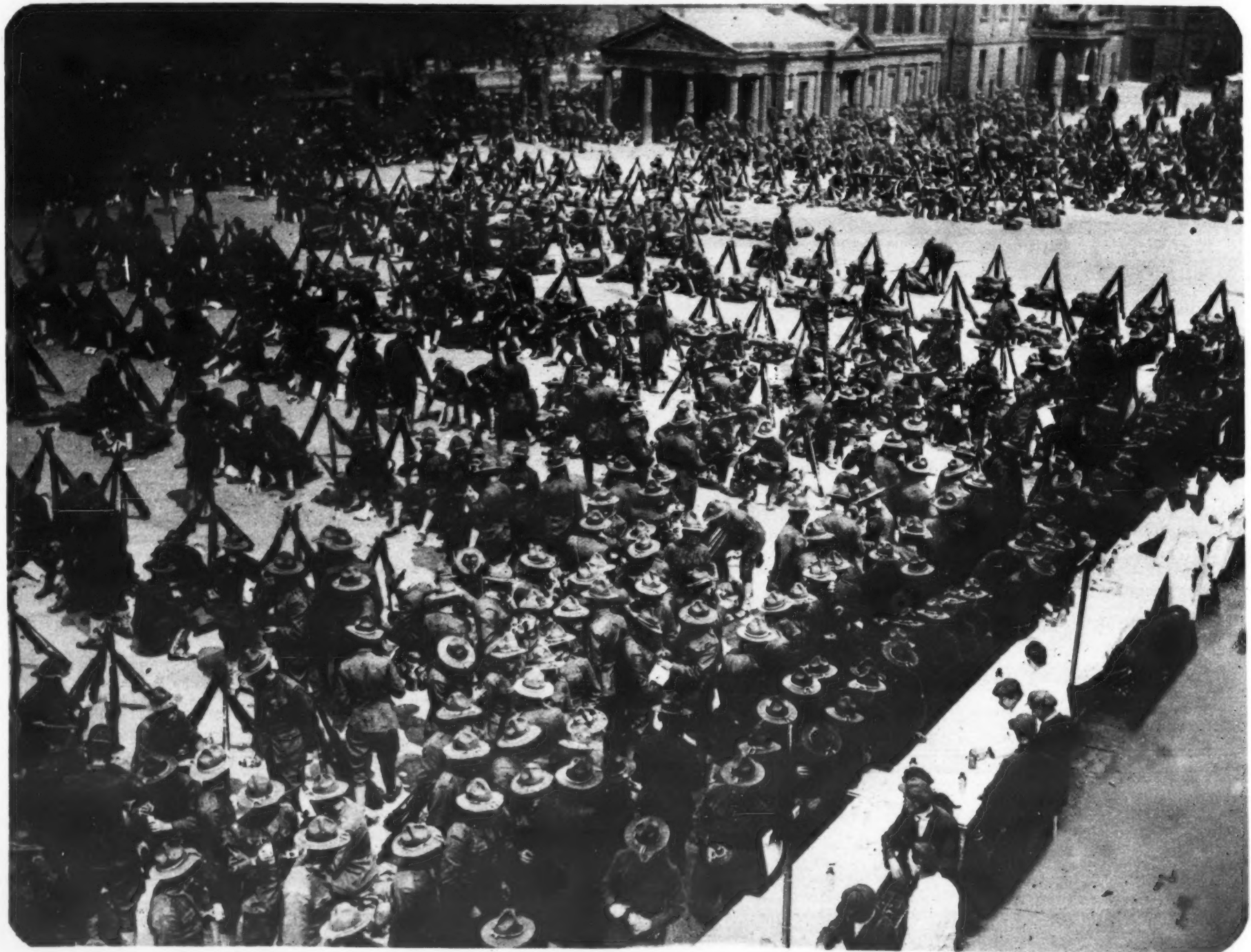
MOTOR AMBULANCES OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS IN THE SERVICE OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

(French Official Photo.)

London Extends an Enthusiastic Welcome

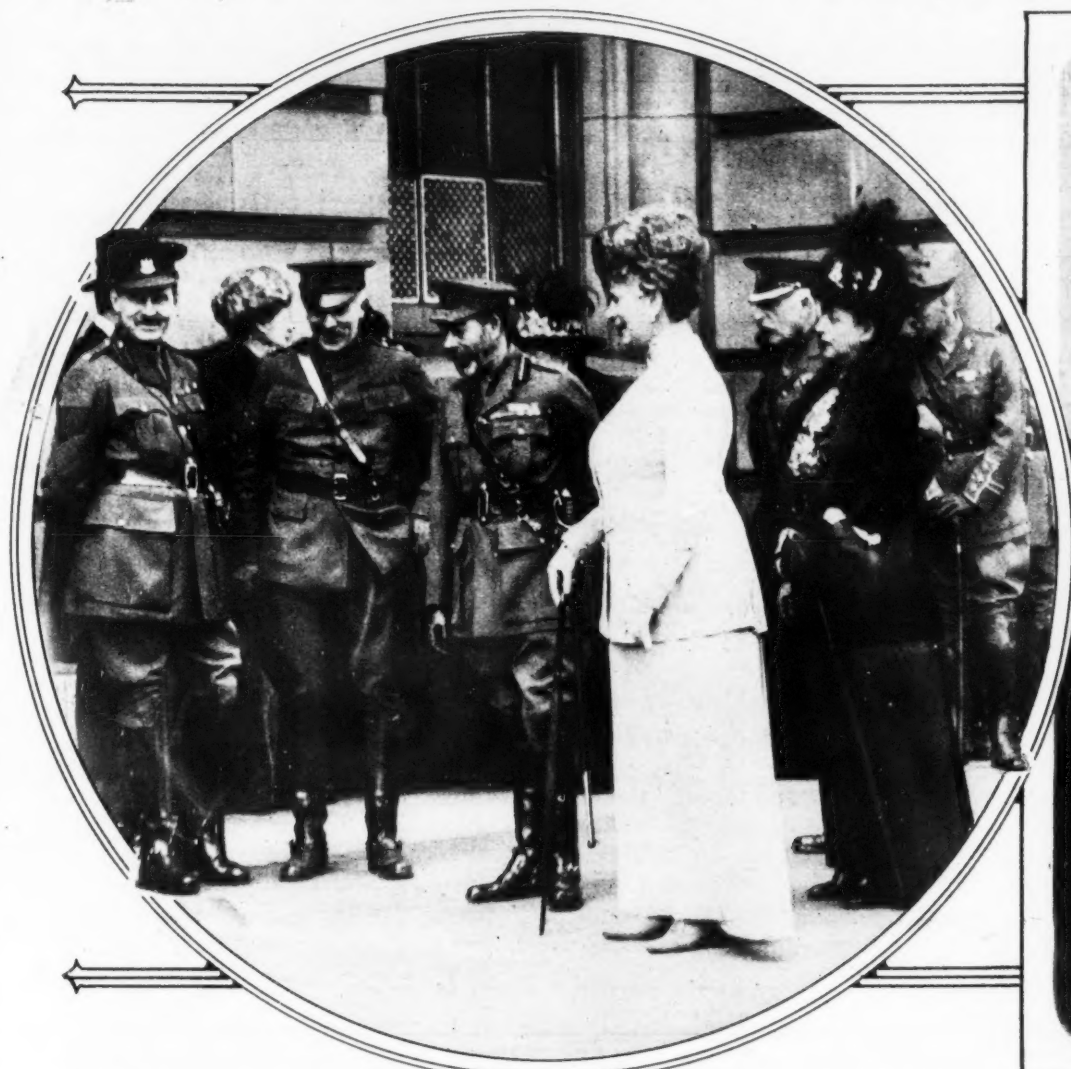


Men of the National Army Marching Through the Horse Guards, Whitehall, London, May 11, 1918. The British Life Guards on Guard Duty Turned Out While the Americans Passed Through the Gates.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



American Troops Assembled on the Parade Ground at Wellington Barracks, London.
(Photo International Film Service.)

to Men of the United States Army



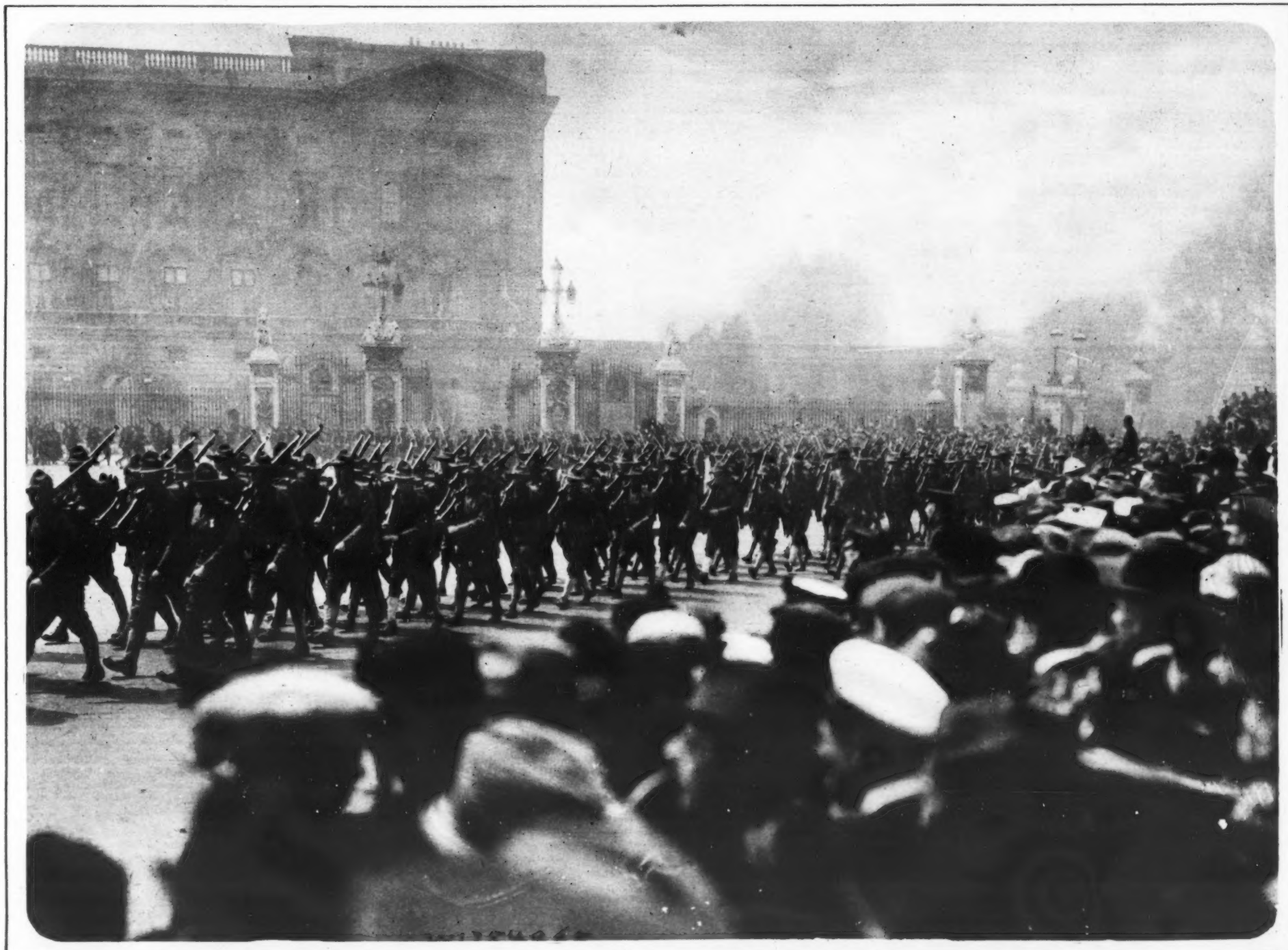
Royal Welcome to the Americans. From Left to Right: Princess and Prince Arthur of Connaught, an American Officer, King George, Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

(Photo International Film Service.)



How the Londoners Greeted Our National Army Men when They Marched Through the Streets.

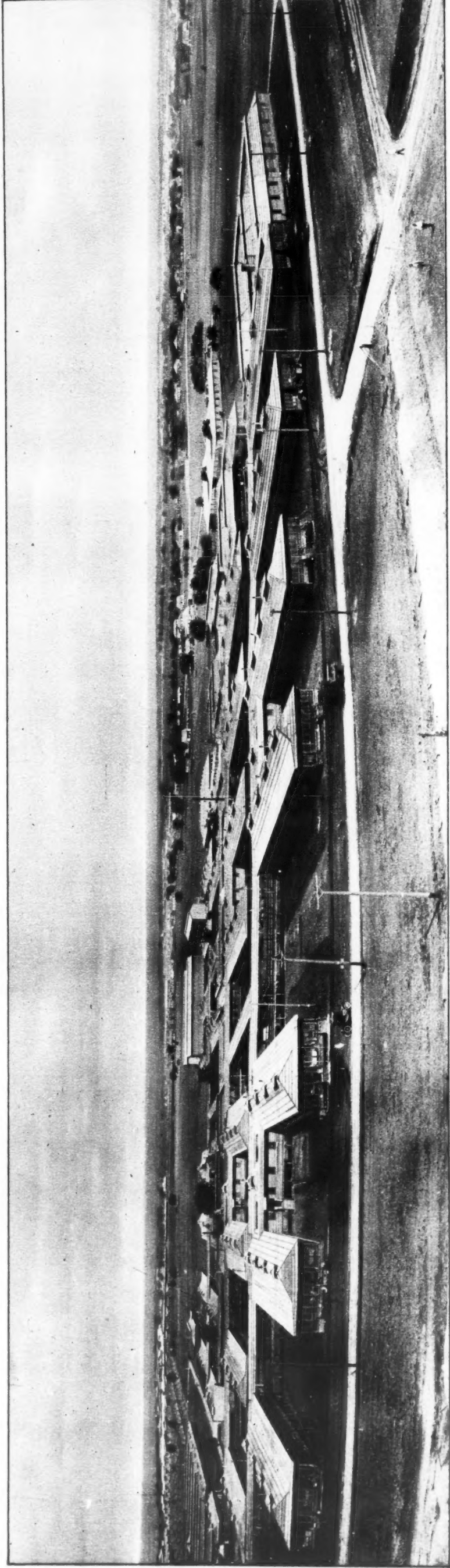
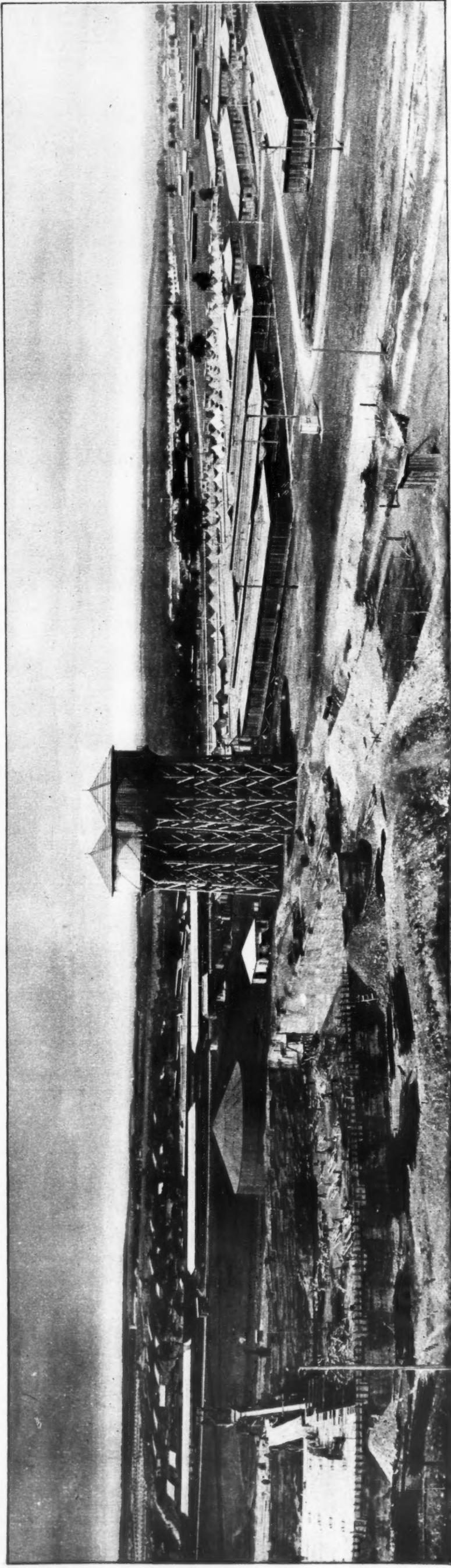
(© Underwood & Underwood.)



On May 11, 1918, a Regiment of the National Army, Consisting of Three Battalions and Numbering About 2,700 Men, Marched Through London and Were Reviewed by the King. This Photograph was Taken Outside Buckingham Palace.

(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Camp MacArthur, the Training Quarters of the 32d (National Guard) Division



Panoramic View of Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas, Where the 32d (National Guard) Division Has Been in Training
(Photo Gildersleeve.)

British Occupy Large Areas of Mesopotamia



A TRANSPORT CROSSING THE DIALA RIVER.
(British Official Photo from Press Illus. Service.)



A FRONT LINE TRENCH ON THE JEBEL HAMARIN, IN MESOPOTAMIA.
(British Official Photo from Underwood.)

The British advance in Mesopotamia has been one of the most uniformly successful achievements during the last twelve months of the war. According to the official correspondent with the forces operating in that country, large areas have been cleared of the enemy, denying to him the most fertile districts at a time when the crops are just ripening; thousands of prisoners have been

captured, together with many cannon, machine guns, and an enormous amount of booty by the British forces operating in the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates since March, 1918. Describing the operations which led to the defeat of the Turks in March, the correspondent says the Turks attempted to make a stand at Khan Bagdhadi, which the British infantry assaulted and

took on the evening of March 26. In the meantime the British cavalry after a weary and difficult march, gained the Aleppo Road, where it crosses the Wadi Hamrin, cut off the enemy's retreat by road and river, and kept up the pursuit. The prisoners taken included a commander and staff of the Fiftieth Turkish Division and 5,000 men. Fourteen guns and about fifty machine guns were also

captured, in addition to vast quantities of rifle ammunition. The large quantities of munitions taken by the British forces indicated that preparations had been made for the Turco-German army that was to have descended from Aleppo and capture Bagdad last Autumn. This movement, however, was frustrated by the British forces concentrating on the Gaza front, in Southern Palestine.



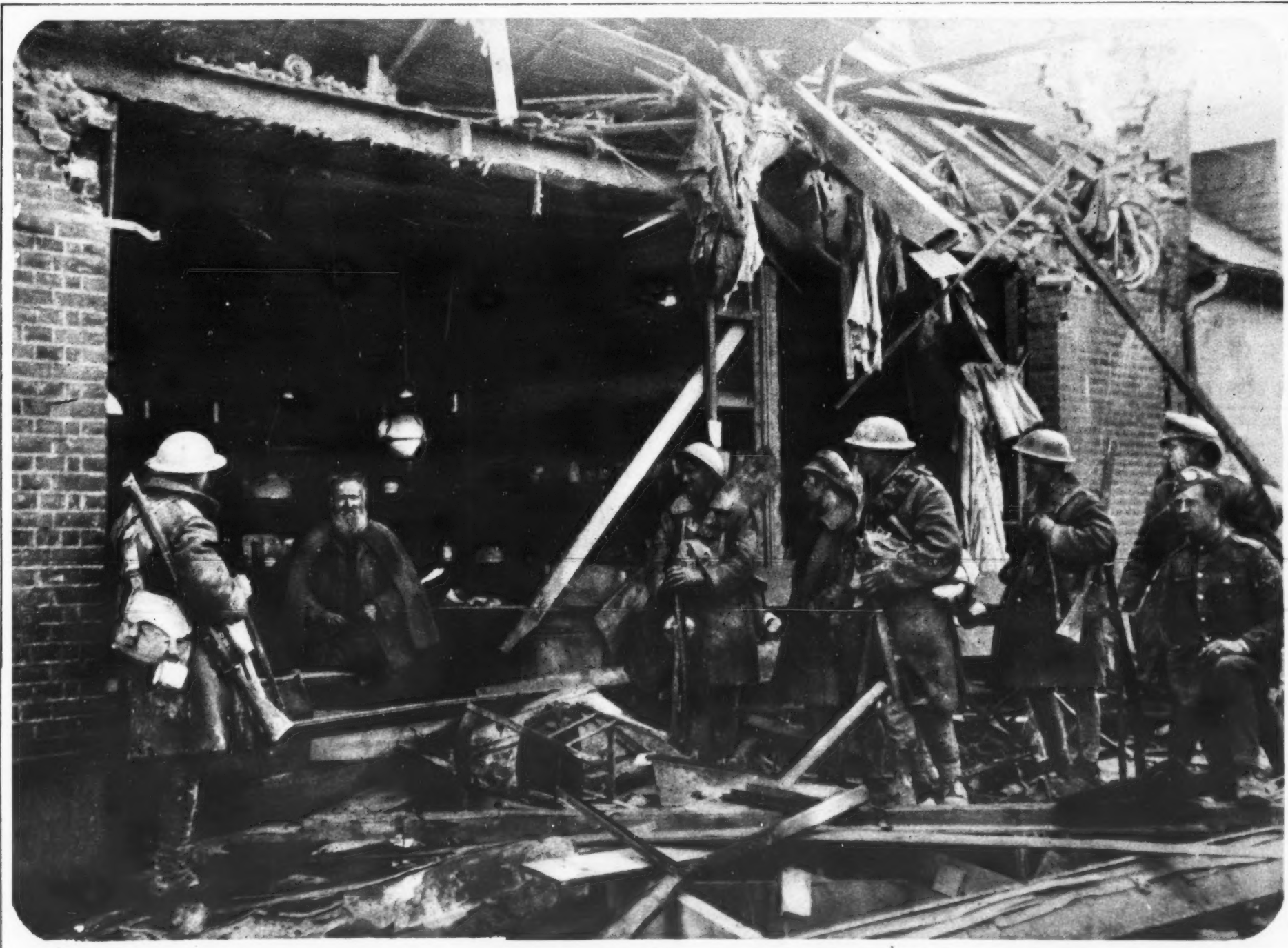
♦♦♦ A MILITARY ROAD IN CAUCASIA, WHERE AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED. ♦♦♦

(Photo Mirzoeff.)

During the German Attempt to Break Through in France



♦♦ TYPICAL GROUP OF GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE BRITISH IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE NEW OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE. ♦♦



♦♦ ALTHOUGH HIS HOUSE AND STORE WERE SHATTERED BY SHELL FIRE, THIS OLD MAN WAS STILL SITTING AMONG HIS BELONGINGS WHEN BRITISH SOLDIERS ENTERED THE TOWN. ♦♦

(British Official Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



ELENA, QUEEN OF ITALY,
AND DAUGHTER OF
NICHOLAS, KING OF
MONTENEGRO.
(Press Illustrating Service.)



VITTORIO EMANUELE ORLANDO,
PREMIER OF ITALY.



COUNT V. MACCHI DI CELLERE,
ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE
UNITED STATES.
(© Clinedinst from Press Illus. Service.)

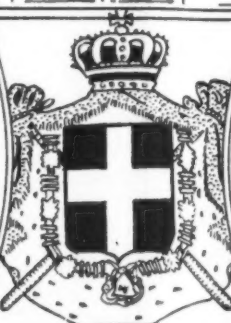


THOMAS NELSON PAGE, AMERI-
CAN AMBASSADOR IN ITALY.
(© Underwood & Underwood.)

Italy Celebrates the Third Anniv Into the War on the S



GENERAL ARMANDO
DIAZ, COMMANDER
IN CHIEF OF THE
ITALIAN ARMIES, HAV-
ING SUCCEEDED GEN-
ERAL CADORNA IN
THAT POSITION IN
NOVEMBER, 1917, IN
CONSEQUENCE OF THE
ITALIAN REVERSES.
UNDER HIS COMMAND,
THE ITALIANS FINAL-
LY STEMMED THE
TIDE OF INVASION.
(International Film Service.)



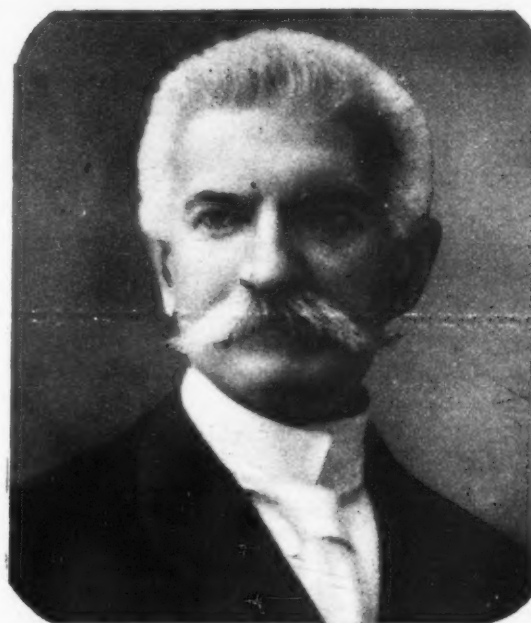
PRINCE UMBERTO,
HEIR TO THE ITALIAN
THRONES.
(Underwood.)

rd Anniversary of Her Entrance n the Side of the Allies



VITTORIO EMANUELE III.,
KING OF ITALY SINCE
JULY, 1900.

labor and genius to the richness of American life, and this new association with the Italian people in a struggle which has given to men everywhere the sense of community of interest and comradeship of right more intensely than they ever had it before, will serve to strengthen that friendship still more and crown the many happy recollections of the association of the two countries in thought and feeling." The same day, Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, announced that "in the not distant future" American infantry, machine gun units, and artillery would be fighting with the Italians on the Italian front.



BARON SIDNEY SONNINO, ITALIAN
FOREIGN MINISTER.
(Paul Thompson.)



GENERAL ZUPELLI,
ITALIAN MINISTER OF
WAR, IN WHICH PO-
SITION HE SUCCEEDED
GENERAL ALFIERI IN
MARCH, 1918. HE IS A
VETERAN SOLDIER
WITH A LONG FIGHT-
ING RECORD, AND IS
PLAYING AN IMPOR-
TANT PART IN THE
UNIFIED DIRECTION
OF THE ALLIED
ARMIES.



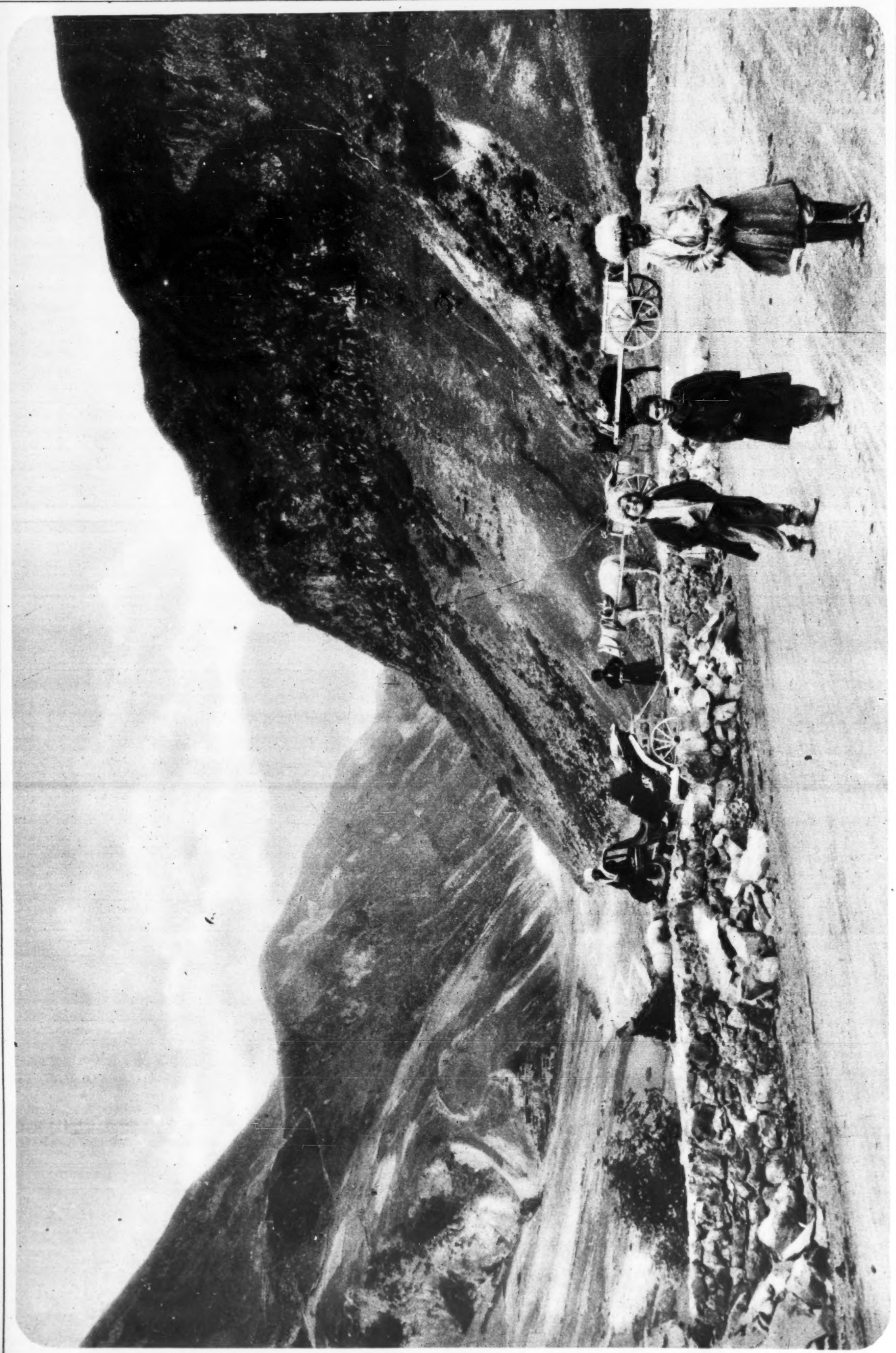
PRINCE UMBERTO,
HEIR TO THE ITAL-
IAN THRONE.
(Underwood.)



SENATOR GUGLIELMO MARCONI,
ITALY'S MOST FAMOUS PRESENT
DAY INVENTOR.



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO, THE MOST
BRILLIANT POET OF MOD-
ERN ITALY.



BRITISH ARTILLERYMEN ENJOYING A REST UNDER COVER OF BUSHES NEAR THEIR GUNS.
(British Official Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

CAUCASIA'S PART IN THE WORLD WAR



KASBEK, ONE OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS OF THE CAUCASUS RANGE. ITS SUMMIT IS 16,546 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

(Photos Mirzoeff.)

BETWEEN the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea lies the fertile region known as Caucasia, which in the break-up of the former Russian empire has become virtually separated from that part of Russia which is still under the Central Government of the Soviets in Moscow.

Caucasia has an area of about 181,000 square miles, and is divided into two almost equal parts lying respectively north and south of the Caucasus range of mountains, namely, Ciscaucasia and Transcaucasia.

We know little of what has been happening in Ciscaucasia, but important developments have taken place in Transcaucasia. Here the Turks have seized the provinces of Batum, Kars, and Erivan. Here also has been set up the little Transcaucasian republic of the Georgians and Armenians, who are now beset by their enemies, the Caucasian Tartars. These Tartars, presumably inspired and organized by Germans and Turks, have made attempts to cut the line of communications at Baku and along the Caspian coast in the region of the oil fields.

In virtue of its geographical position as a meeting

place between Europe and Asia, Caucasia is inhabited by a variety of peoples, among whom are to be found two ancient races, the Georgians and the Armenians. Politically the isolated position of the ancient Kingdom of Georgia in Transcaucasia as a buffer between the conflicting ambitions of Russia on the one hand and Turkey and Persia on the other has constituted one of the main factors in the history of Caucasia during the last five centuries. To-day Georgia is practically the same as

the guberniya, or government province, of Tiflis, with the city of Tiflis as its capital. Russia acquired the province from Persia in 1801.

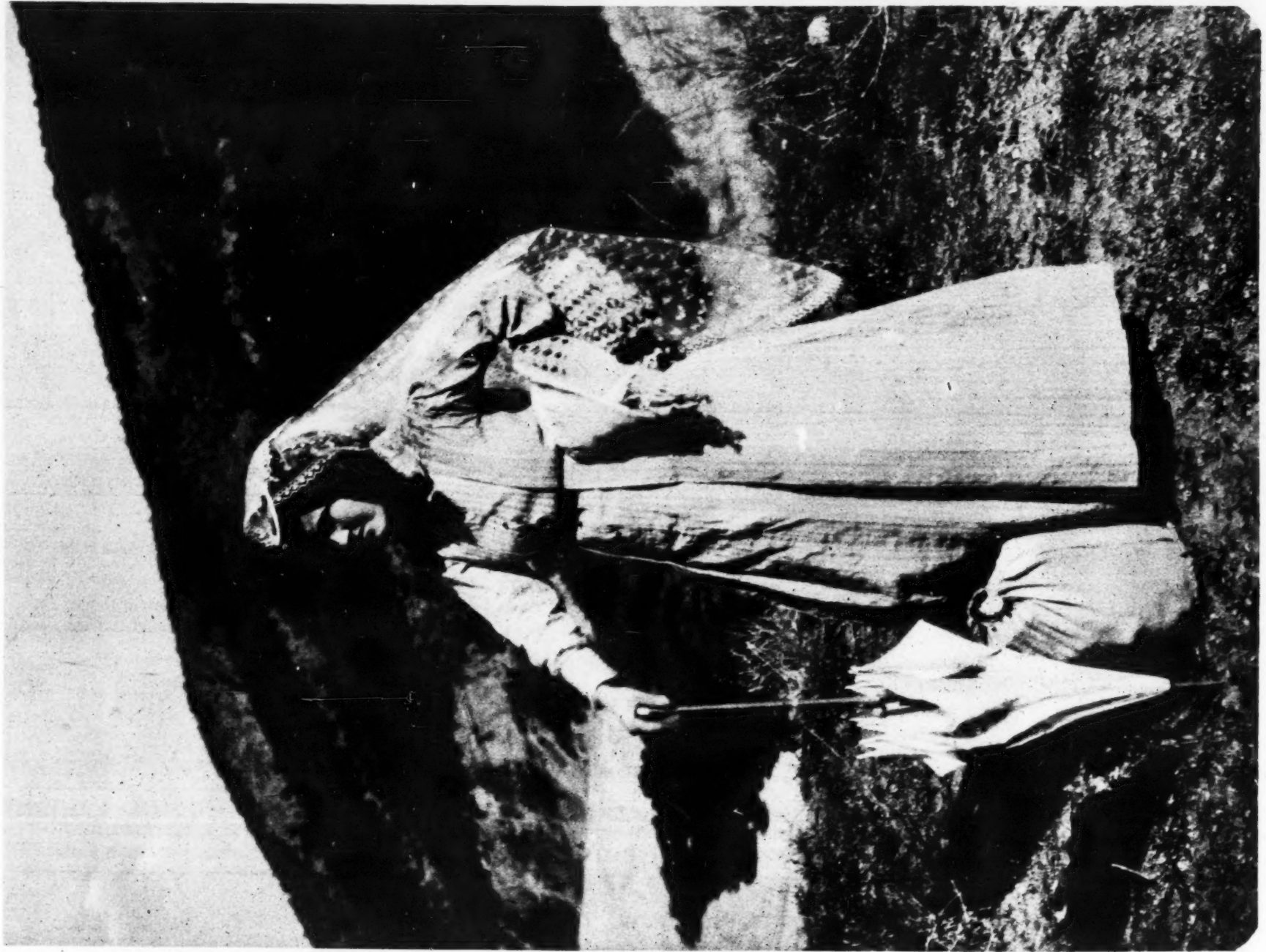
The Georgians, forming about three-fourths of the population of this region, have been much celebrated for the athletic physique of the men and the beauty of the women, and for this reason in former times the young of both sexes were sold, the men to serve in the armies and the girls to become inmates of the harems of the Turks.

Russia has—or perhaps, it would be more correct to say, had—considerable territory in Central Asia, to which should be added the Trans-Caspian province. The Central Asian provinces form what is known as Russian Turkestan, consisting of four provinces with a total area of 420,000 square miles. And in addition to those provinces are the States of Bokhara and Khiva, under their own sovereigns, who until last year were vassals of the Czar. These States, like other Russian territories in Asia, are now virtually independent.

What the ultimate fate of these territories will be it is impossible to say, for it is bound up not only with the destinies of Russia and Turkey, but also with those of Persia, Afghanistan, and British India. The whole of this great region is in a state of flux and may possibly be the scene of a great new struggle. Armenia is again at the mercy of the Turks, who are also advancing into Persia, while the Germans are trying to open a road into Central Asia to the borders of Afghanistan and British India.



MAP SHOWING CAUCASIA AND THE RUSSIAN TERRITORIES IN CENTRAL ASIA.



❖ A YOUNG GEORGIAN WOMAN. THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR FINE FEATURES AND AT ONE TIME WERE MUCH SOUGHT AFTER FOR TURKISH HAREMS. ❖

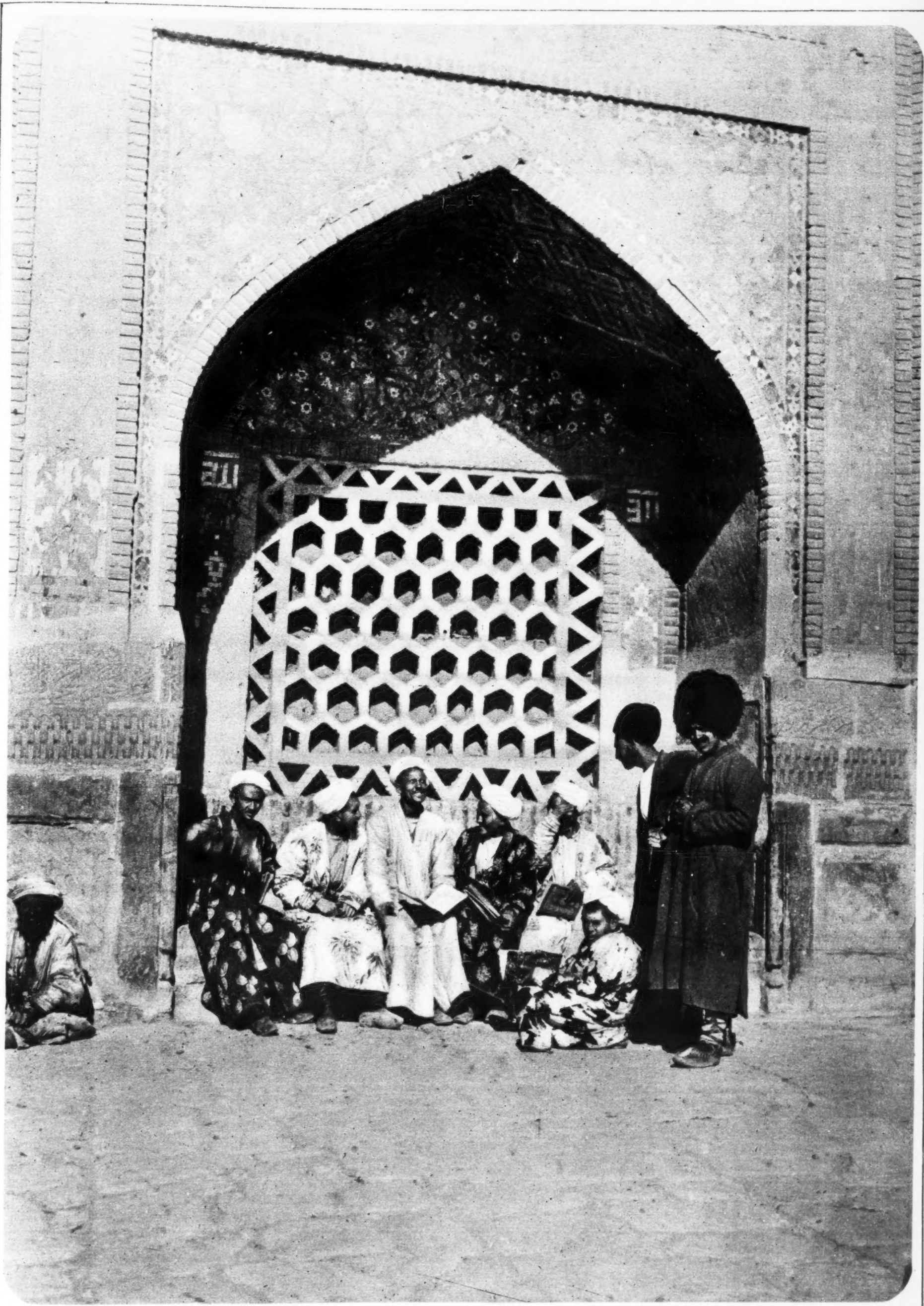


❖ TARTAR MERCHANTS IN CAUCASIA TAKING LAMBSKINS TO MARKET. ❖

♦♦♦ A YOUNG GEORGIAN WOMAN. THE WOMEN OF GEORGIA ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR FINE FEATURES AND AT ONE TIME WERE MUCH SOUGHT AFTER FOR TURKISH HAREMS.

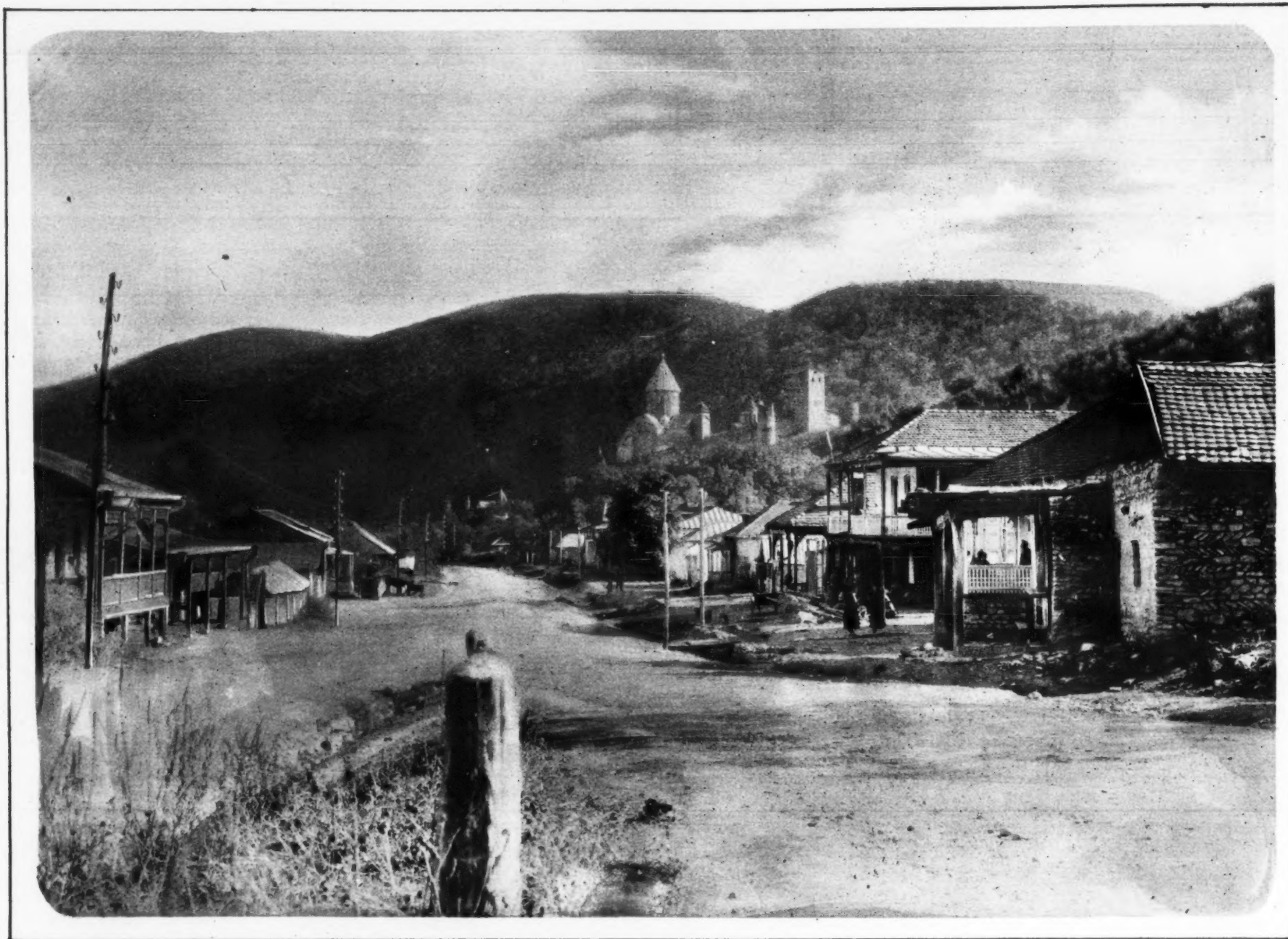
TARTAR MERCHANTS IN CAUCASIA TAKING LAMBSKINS TO MARKET.

♦♦♦

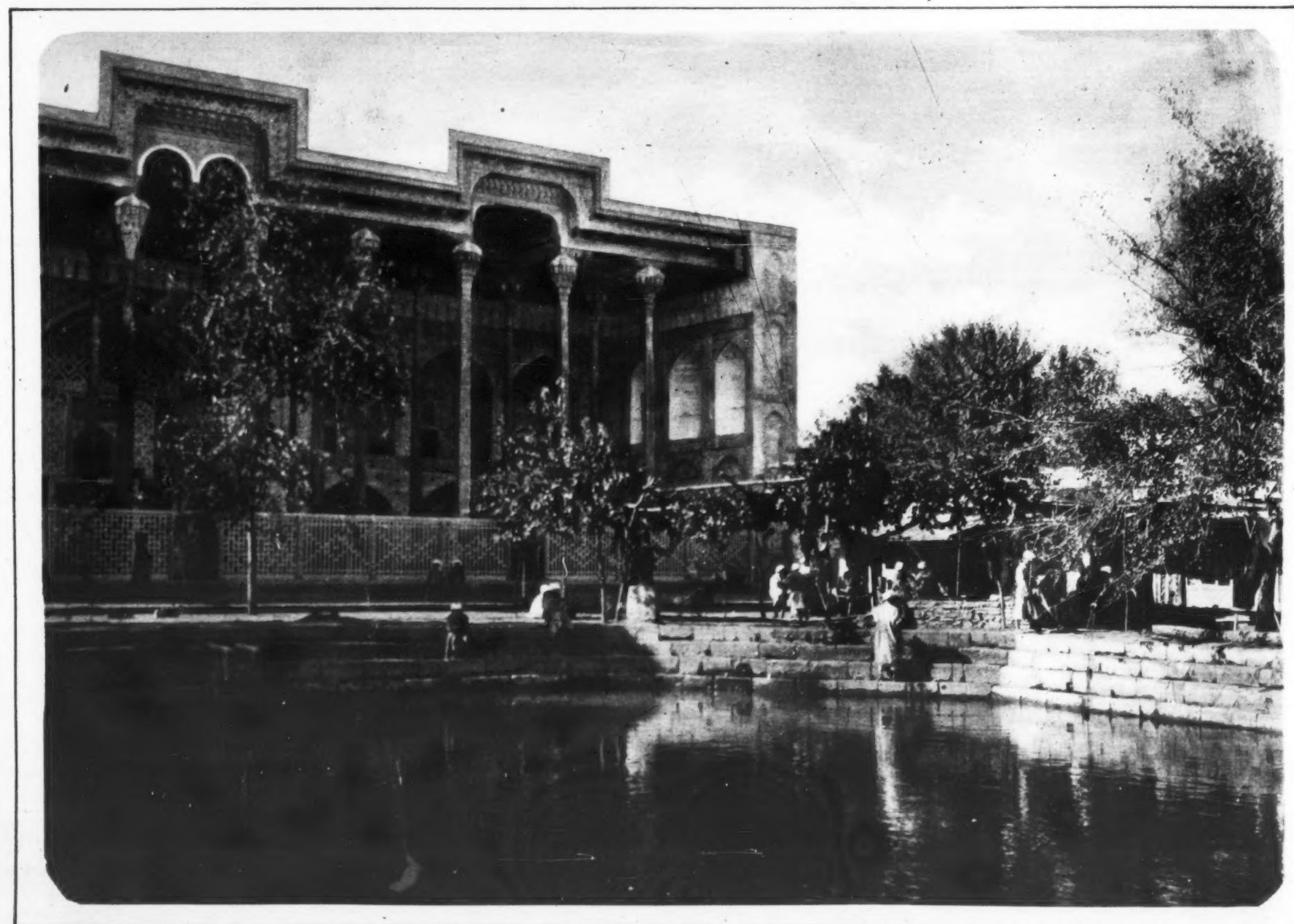


MOSLEM SCHOLARS OUTSIDE A MOSQUE AT SAMARCAND IN RUSSIAN TURKESTAN. THE CITY WAS ONCE THE CAPITAL OF TAMERLANE'S EMPIRE AND THE CENTRE OF ASIATIC LEARNING AND COMMERCE.

(Photo Mizsoff.)



❖ A TOWN IN TRANSCAUCASIA, ONE OF THE SEVERAL RICH TERRITORIES WHICH RUSSIA IS IN DANGER OF LOSING IN THE PRESENT PROCESS OF NATIONAL DISINTEGRATION. ❖



❖ CANAL IN BOKHARA, CAPITAL OF THE LITTLE STATE OF THE SAME NAME, WHICH UNTIL THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WAS UNDER THE SUZERAINITY OF THE CZAR. THE CITY WAS LONG FAMOUS AS A CENTRE OF MOHAMMEDAN LEARNING. ❖

(Photos Mirzaoff.)



TYPES OF FRENCH SOLDIERS: No. 6—THE DISPATCH-BEARER.

The dispatch-bearer is the subject of the sixth of Lieutenant Jean Droit's studies of present-day French soldiers. When telephone lines are no longer in existence, and trenches have been

blown to pieces, and everything is devastated, the dispatch-bearer is the man who has to save his comrades by getting into touch with some other unit which is not in the same isolated position. On

him depends the carrying of messages requesting fresh supplies of munitions and reinforcements; and often it is due to his nerve, intrepidity, and judgment that the lives of his comrades are

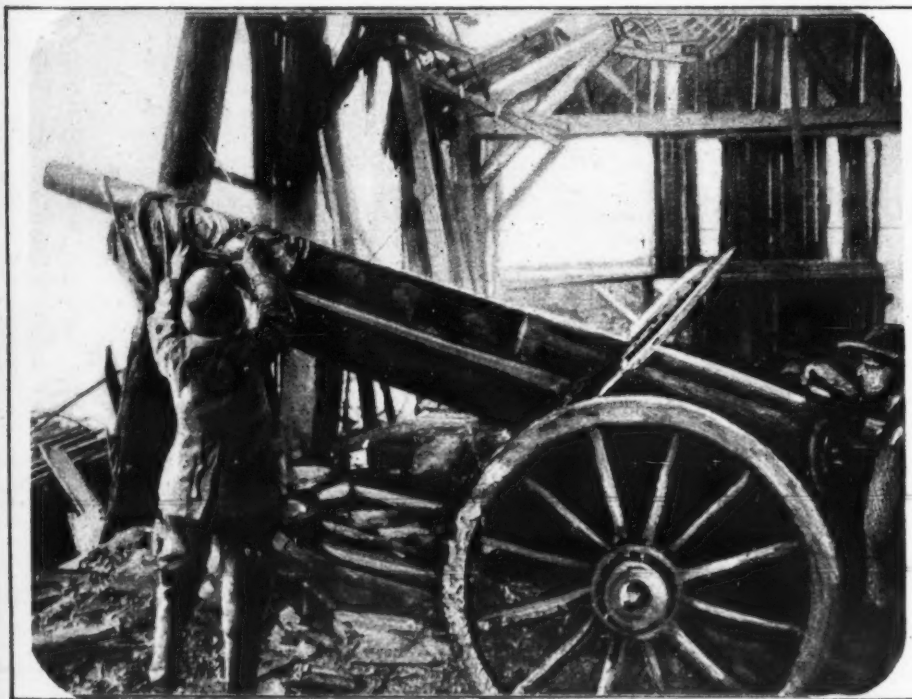
saved, and even the avoidance of defeat. On the other hand, not infrequently the dispatch-bearer is killed before he can get through with his message.

(By Courtesy "L'Illustration," Paris.)

Aspects of Warfare in France and Flanders



The Regimental Barber at Work During a Quiet Interval on the British Front in France. With the Big Gun Temporarily Inactive, He Can Go On with the Job Quite Calmly.
(British Official Photo from Underwood.)



Above—During the Advance of the Germans in Picardy so Rapidly Did Their Artillerymen Fire Their Guns that They Became Overheated, Necessitating the Application of Wet Blankets to the Barrels.
The Gun Shown is a 4.7 Field Piece.



At Right—A Type of Heavy Trench Mortar Used by the British to Fire High Explosive Bombs for the Purpose of Destroying the Enemy's Barbed Wire Entanglements and Other Trench Protections, and so Open the Way for the Infantry to Advance.

(Canadian Official Photograph from Western Newspaper Union.)

as Caught from Day to Day by the Camera Men



Gunners and Drivers of the Canadian Motor Machine Gun Detachment Cleaning Their Armored Cars and Guns After Being in Action in the Somme Region Are Shown in the Picture Above. These Motor Machine Guns Were Particularly Useful During the Phase of Open Warfare in the Early Stages of the Present Campaign. In the Photograph at Left One of Them Is Shown After It Was Damaged.

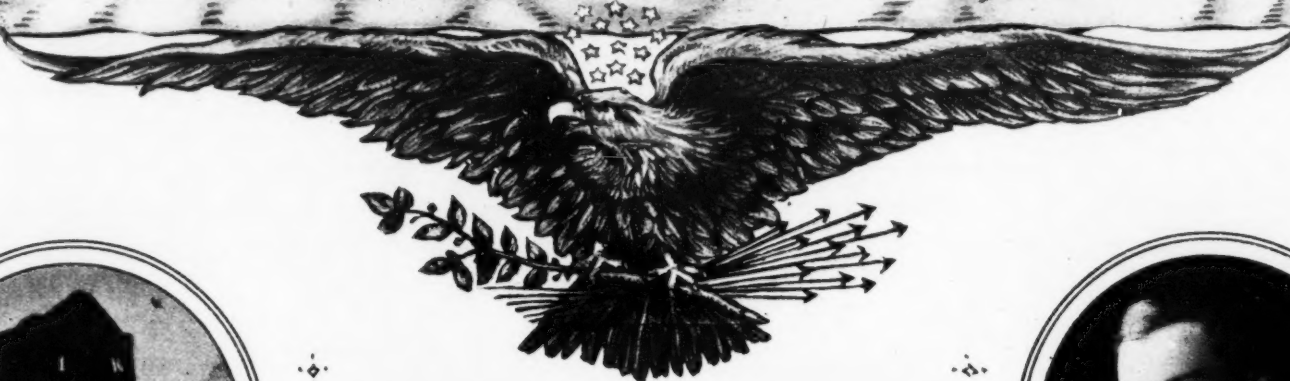
(Canadian Official Photograph from Western Newspaper Union.)



Dugout at a French Port in a War Zone Used by the Americans as a Protection Against German Airplanes which Occasionally Try to Bombard the Town.

(© Kadel & Herbert.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Troy E. Forrest, killed in action. He was the son of Mr. George B. Forrest of Violet Hills, Ark.



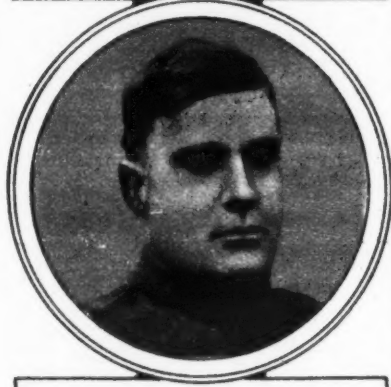
Captain Lloyd B. Russell, Infantry, killed in action.



Private Arthur Vivian Dickson, killed in action. He came from Connecticut.



Private F. E. Hackett, killed in action. He was the son of C. E. Hackett, Sheriff of San Juan County, Wash.



Private Joseph W. Dilley, killed in action. His home was at Thompsonville, Mich.



Lieutenant William K. B. Emerson, Jr., killed in action. He came from New York City.



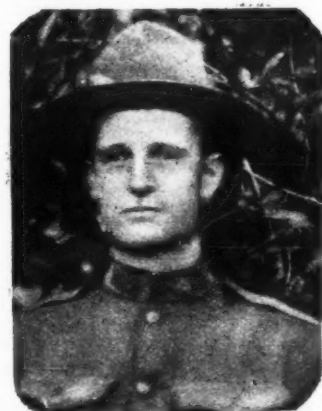
Captain Harris D. Buckwalter, Adjutant, First Regt. Engineers, killed in action. His home was at Royersford, Penn.



Private John W. Forrester, killed in action. His home was at Mountain City Tenn.



Private John E. Lilley, killed in action. His home was at New Haven, Conn.



Corporal Albert L. Tate, died from wounds received in action. He was the son of Mrs. E. M. Tate of Cummings, Kan.



Private John M. Davidson, Engineers, killed in action. His home was at Senath, Mo.



Lieutenant Frank S. Hanf, Engineers, killed in action. His home was at Chelsea, Mass.



Lieutenant James Seferen Ennis, Jr., killed in airplane accident. He was the son of Professor Ennis of Fordham University, N. Y.

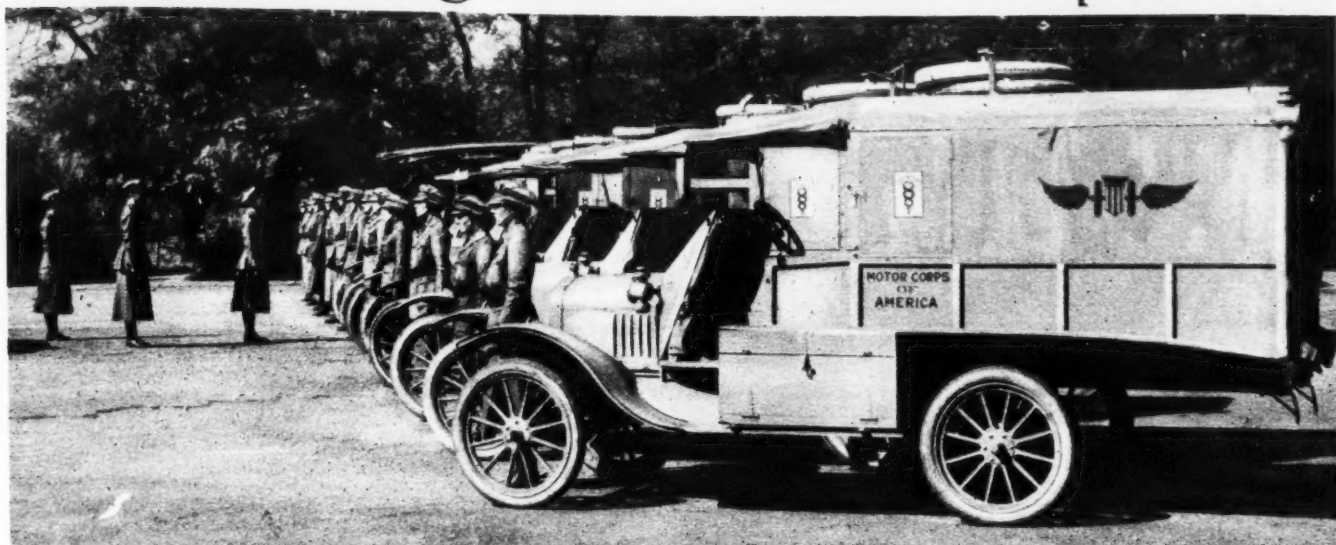


Sergeant Raymond J. Cairola, died from wounds received in action. His home was at Fort Lee, N. J.



DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Motor Ambulances of the Women's Motor Corps of America, which has been Officially Assigned to the Important Work of Conveying Wounded Men to Hospitals.
(Photo A. E. Sprout.)

WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS OF AMERICA OFFICIALLY ASSIGNED TO DO AMBULANCE WORK.

WOMEN'S war work is increasing so rapidly that it is becoming difficult to keep abreast of all the different developments. The Motor Corps of America is one of the most valuable of the new organizations, as is seen in the fact that it has been officially assigned the duty of driving motor ambulances in New York City. The drivers are known by the khaki uniform with its touch of blue and winged insignia, and under the leadership of Captain Helen Bastedo have already done a good deal of useful work, such as taking charge of the ambulance work for the Park Hospital of the United States Naval Service. Other hospitals in New York City are beginning to avail themselves of the services of the Corps.

There are nearly two hundred women in active service in the Corps. They are skilled mechanics and expert drivers and hold state chauffeur licences. Besides the hospitals in New York City, where the women are on constant duty, the corps owns fifteen ambulances which are used for Army and Navy work. Headquarters have been established at Camp Mills, N. Y., for hospital service. Ten members of the corps are stationed there regularly to do the ambulance work of the camp.

Strict military discipline is maintained in the corps, the members of which are put through close formation infantry drill. Despite the fact that the Motor Corps of America is primarily an ambulance corps, their infantry training has brought forth enthusiastic words of praise from regular army men who have seen them on the drill grounds. Under the tutelage of the New York City Police Department the women of the corps have become expert marksmen. They are given target practice by the crack shots of the police force, not only that they may understand the use of firearms, but also to train their eyes and hands. In ambulance work a steady hand, an unflinching nerve and the power of quick and alert decision is essential.

The corps is always "on the job" in all Government calls. Some time back, when two hundred German diplomats were being hustled out of the country, it was the drivers of the Women's Motor Corp who drove them in closed cars from their quarters where they were under close surveillance, to the ships, and it was also women of the corps who searched the German women and children before they were allowed to leave for Germany. While the work of the corps is picturesque and sometimes dramatic it is not those features which characterize Capt. Bas-

tedo's corps of women. They are in it for Government service and are doing the hard work involved simply from a sense of duty.

* * *

VILLAGERS WHO CLING TO THEIR HOMES UNDER THE FIRE OF THE BIG GUNS.

ONE of the most pathetic features of the war is the condition of the non-combatants, meaning by this, of course, all those who have the misfortune to occupy towns and villages brought within the steadily widening war zones.

Along the battlefronts and to the rear of these fronts are countless little hamlets whose dazed, simple-minded inhabitants are absolutely unable to realize the fearful implications of a world conflict for their own lives, so long passed in a condition of prolonged quietude and submissive drudgery.

Both sides are deeply touched with the problem afforded by these uprooted ones who, despite every kind warning and in the face of drum-fire and shrapnel, cling with a kind of passionate tenacity to their homes, destined to be utterly ruined at any moment. The officers of either side, before engaging in a definite campaign, make every effort to dislodge the inhabitants of the towns in the range of the prospective fire. Opportunities are given them to remove themselves and their meagre property, with the assurance that no other force but that of sheer military necessity is at work in the matter.

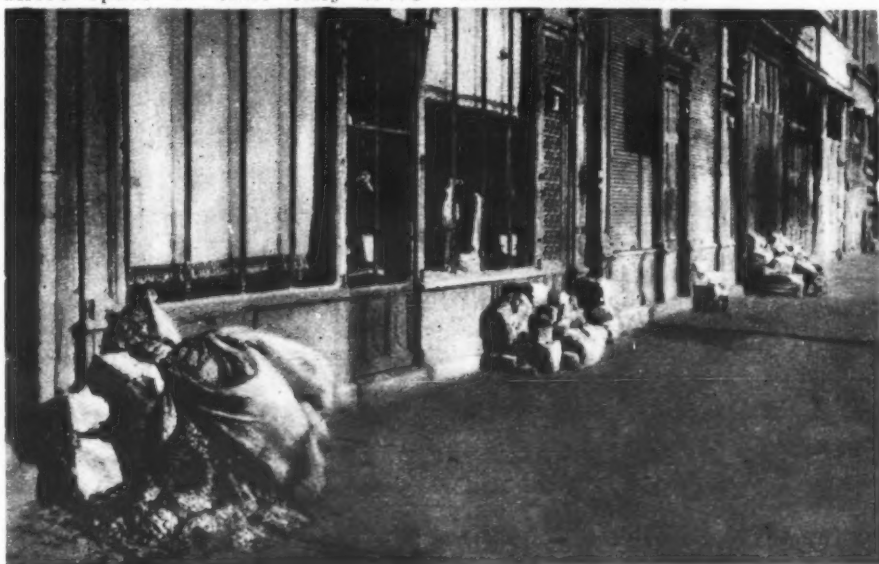
The wretched peasants, with their families and slender possessions, at first take the hint. In a short space of time they have

transported themselves to safety behind the lines; and the military delude themselves with the belief that the guns may play for all they are worth.

But by no means; on some subsequent visit to the condemned towns a group of officers and troops will find sights such as those shown in the accompanying picture. Ruins and debris everywhere; yet, carefully placed before all the cellar windows are piles of rocks and bricks, and sticking up from many of these piles a foot or so of stove piping, from which perhaps issue clouds of smoke.

The villagers, unable any longer to endure the agony of absence from the one spot on the whole earth to which they are accustomed, return to it. Finding the surface impossible, they immediately transform themselves into cave-dwellers, a species of troglodyte, living, working, suffering and laughing underground, while all about them are the sounds and terrors of war—of the "Red Laugh," which has reverberated from nation to nation, upsetting them all, yet unable to effect any change in the domestic habits of those who for centuries have lived on the land, and will not move from the land where they have lived.

For them the war is a species of natural catastrophe, not to be argued with, nor to be concerned about. Since this catastrophe has touched their own homes, there is nothing for it but to adjust themselves to it. They, therefore, substitute a subterranean for the old manner of existence, and this makes them happier than they would be under the best possible material conditions away from their homes.



Street in a French Village in the War Zone Indicating How the Inhabitants Live Subterranean Lives While the Battle Rages.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT LABOR POLICY CO-ORDINATED UNDER SINGLE ADMINISTRATOR.

GRADUALLY the United States Government has been building up a definite system for coping with the many labor problems created by the war. The appointment of Professor Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University as administrator of war labor activities completes the structure and insures unified direction of the policies of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration, and the Department of Agriculture in their character of employers of labor.

Before receiving this appointment Professor Frankfurter was a special assistant to the Secretary of War from the time that the United States entered the war. During this period the Professor visited Great Britain and France to learn at first hand how labor questions were being handled by the allied Governments, and returned with much valuable information. Professor Frankfurter's exact position now is that of assistant to the Secretary of



Professor Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the War Policies Board.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

Labor in charge of the Labor Administration and Chairman of the War Labor Policies Board.

The Policies Board will determine, directly for war industries and indirectly for nonwar industries, all questions involving the distribution of labor, wages, hours, and working conditions, and its decisions will be executed by the various production departments of the Government, each represented in its membership. This execution will be direct for all industries engaged in war work. The decisions will be given effect in nonwar industries through the machinery of the War Industries Board, which controls the flow of raw materials for all industries.

The distinction between the machinery of which Professor Frankfurter has been placed in charge and the functions of the National War Labor Board, headed by former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh, is that the first will be administrative and the second judicial and legislative-judicial in the sense that it will be the court of appeal where one or more of its enunciated principles is involved in dispute, even as between an appellant and any branch or board of the Government.

D. W. GRIFFITH, UNDER FIRE FILMING "HEARTS OF THE WORLD"



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LITTLE
BEN
ALEXANDER,
THE
REMARKABLE
CHILD
ACTOR,



WHO WAS
UNDER
BOMBARDMENT
WHILE BEING
PHOTOGRAPHED
IN
"HEARTS OF
THE WORLD."



LILLIAN GISH AND LITTLE BEN ALEXANDER IN A SCENE FROM "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."



DOROTHY GISH, IN THE COSTUME SHE WORE IN THE TRENCHES WHILE UNDER FIRE FOR "HEARTS OF THE WORLD."



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